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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY EVENING, August 12, 1806. No. 1038.

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Allegheny Co. Library

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch.*

COTTON.

A quantity of first quality

Tennessee Cotton,

FOR SALE,

By the Bale. Approved endorsed notes at six, three, or two months, taken in payment.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1806.

To Actual Settlers

IN BEAVER AND MERCER COUNTIES.

THE Pennsylvania Population Company being desirous to restore harmony among the persons seated on their lands in Beaver and Mercer Counties, and to promote mutual concord between their settlers, and those who have settled adversely to the Company, *GIVE NOTICE*, that although their title to all the aforesaid lands has been completely established by the late decisions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, yet they will not take advantage of the improvements made by such adverse settlers upon tracts not already sold or contracted for, but are willing to sell the lands to them at a price which they think they ought to bring, if no improvements were made thereon.

For the sale of these Lands my Office is kept at the Middle Falls of Big Beaver creek, four miles from Beaver town.

ENNION WILLIAMS,
Attorney for P. P. Co.

July 12, 1806. 3m

The subscriber offers for sale

Tract of Donation Land,

containing 200 acres and allowance for roads, situate in the county of Mercer, in District No. 3, numbered 542. A branch of Neshannock creek runs through the land, the soil is of a good quality, and lying so near the county town, renders it an object to purchasers. A line addressed to the subscriber living in the town of Columbia, Lancaster county, and state of Pennsylvania, the terms may be known.

JOHN GONTER

Columbia, July 8th, 1806.

BOTTLED ALE & PORTER

FOR SALE AT THE

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

Thirty Dollars Reward,

FOR delivering to me my Negro man *George*, who ran off about the 1st inst. being detected in breaking into the House of Mr. Munce, and taking from him a silver watch and ten dollars in specie—the watch was got from him. George is a very stout black fellow, 5 feet 10 inches high, 26 years of age, and bound to 28. Although he took a great many articles of clothing, I know of none that can be described except a sailor's jacket made of that kind of rough long haired cloth called Bearskin, of a dark colour, a short round-about coat made of country cloth, drab colour, nankeen pantaloons, &c. &c.

A. KIRKPATRICK.

Pittsburgh, 26th July, 1806.

To Booksellers and Storekeepers.

JACOB D. DIETRICK,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER, HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND.

HAS NOW IN THE PRESS, HIS

Washington or Hagerstown German Almanack for 1807.

To be neatly printed on good paper, and will be well bound, and which are in great demand in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and with which he will be happy to supply those persons who may want, on the very lowest terms, and will deliver them (free of expence) in Greencastle, Chambersburgh, or Shippensburgh, as may be required from which places they can be forwarded to any part of the Western Country—those who will want are requested to give early information, stating what quantity, so that they may be executed as soon as finished.

Letters per post will receive immediate attention. JawSteop9w.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Front and Market Streets, is now opening a large and well chosen assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he purchased from the most extensive cash houses in Philadelphia.

ELEGANT chintzes and fancy cottons
Silk and cotton chambray muslins
4-4 and 6-4 white and black cambric muslins
Lutestrings, senshaws, and mantuas
Chocolate, scarlet, blue and yellow bandanoes
Madras, pullicats and pocket handkerchiefs
Fine chintz shawls and cotton handkerchiefs
4-4 and 6-4 damask silk shawls
4-4 and 6-4 elegant white silk pic nic shawls
Black silk, love and barcelona handkerchiefs
A large quantity of silk gloves and pic nic mitts
Mens and womens silk and cotton hose
4-4 shirting cambric muslins
1 case 4-4 Irish linnens from 50 cents to 150 cents per yard
Dutch linnens for sheeting, and elegant table cloths
5 bales India muslins some of which are 5-4 wide at 25 cents per yard
White platillas and brown holland
Black, olive & blue constitution cords & velvets
Cotton cassimer, grandurills and coloured nankeens
President cord in imitation of Bennet's
uperfine black, blue and drab cloths
Buff, scarlet, blue and mixt 6-4 common cloths
Blue, black, white and buff cassimers
4 bales superior ingrain carpeting dark and lively colours
400 pair womens leather slippers at one dollar a pair
Womens plain and spangled kid and morocco shoes
Childrens red and green, plain and Jefferson do.
Mens and boys coarse and fine leather do.
Silk and cotton suspenders
A large and handsome collection of Books
Blank books from 1 to 7 quire, plain and ruled
Gilt and plain post and foolscap paper
Playing cards of the best quality
6 cards elegant penknives, quills and wafers
Bell metal kettles,
Copper, patent and iron tea kettles
Box and post coffee mills
Large and small scalebeams and steelyards
Saddlery of every kind and newest patterns
Plated and brass candlesticks
Pen, pocket and sportsmans knives
Elegant white with carvers compleat and forks
Strong buck and bone rivetted handled ditto
Butchers knives and steels
Iron and pewter tea and table spoons
Common and patent brass cocks
Cast steel handsaws, drawing knives & hatchets
Commode handles of new pattern and kinds
A variety of mounting for cabinet makers
Watch chains, finger rings, ear drops, and breast pins
Butt hinges and screws of all sizes
Large and small iron and wood locks
Padlocks and case hardened horse locks
Mill, crosscut and pit saws
Anvils, vices, spades and shovels
Crowley steel, warranted first quality
Red and white dry lead
20 kegs white lead, ground in oil
Spanish brown and yellow ochre
Verdigrise and spirits of turpentine
Castor, sweet, and British oil
Cream tartar, sulpher and glauber salts
Godfrey's cordial and Bateman's drops
Anderson's and Hooper's pills
Souchong, young hyson and hyson skin teas
Coffee, chocolate, pepper and alspice
Muscovado, lump and loaf sugars
Spanish Indigo and fig blue
Copperas, allum, madder, redwood & logwood
Madeira, Port and Sherry wines
Brandy, spirits and whiskey by the barrel
15 casks gunpowder, and bar lead
Spanish segars, plug and cut-and-dry tobacco
Scotch and rappee snuff
English cheese from 50 to 75 lb.
China, in tea sets 35 to 40 dolls.
China coffee and tea cups and saucers
Blue Nankin china in several sets
China mantle ornaments
Blue china chambers, wash bowls and pitchers
White and gilt do. do. do.
Blue china plates, large and small
200 dollars worth of plated castors and tea trays
Elegant mahogany liquor cases, with gilt bottles
Best English cut tumblers and wine glasses
Water bottles, decanters in pairs and salt stands
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers

With a variety of other goods which he will sell low, particularly to those who purchase to sell. In exchange for any of the above goods he will receive country linnen, whiskey, and almost any kind of produce in payment.

He has also a young bay *HORSE*, 5 years old, for sale, which he will sell low. Also, an elegant *SHOTGUN*, which cost 50 dollars in New-York.

☞ A Young Man, who can come well recommended as to integrity and ability, will meet with a generous salary.

He has a large and commodious cellar which he appropriates for storing goods secure from fire.

*** *STORES* carefully put up for persons descending the river.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1806. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *ROBINSON & STEWART* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts, as all notes and accounts remaining unpaid in FOUR WEEKS from this date will be put into proper hands for recovery.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, 29th July, 1806.

On hand, a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, BARR IRON and CASTINGS*; also, a quantity of *LAKE SALT* by the barrell, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or a short credit. Apply as above.

FINE IRISH LINENS.

Just received from Philadelphia, a large supply of

FRESH GOODS,

Among which is an elegant assortment of IRISH LINENS, invoiced very low, and which will be sold at a small profit for cash.

N. CUNNINGHAM & Co.

North East corner of Third and Market streets.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1806. tf

The Justices and Constables ASSISTANT;

By WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1806.

One Dollar Reward.

ON the 6th instant *Robert S. Rattle*, apprentice to the subscriber, absconded from his care and service. On the 30th he was taken, and it appearing by evidence that his parents had harboured him, a recognizance was accepted from the father of the boy, and the boy, agreeably to the desire of the justice, again taken under my care, until a hearing could be had before the Judges [illegible] August term—but [illegible] the evening of the said 30th. This is therefore to forwarn all persons from harbouring the said apprentice, and One Dollar will be paid to any person delivering him to me in Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

July 31, 1806.

BARLEY.

Fifty Three Cents per bushel will be given for good merchantable Barley at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery—but none will be received before the 20th of August.

For James O'Hara,
GEORGE SCHRAS.

July 31, 1806.

E. J. GARDETTE,

DENTIST, FROM PARIS,

And brother to Mr. James Gardette, of Philadelphia.

HAS the honour respectfully to offer his services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, in the various branches of his profession. Mr. Gardette will substitute with neatness artificial teeth in the place of those which are decayed, and will repair the injuries which nature and the climate make on this ornament of the human face.

Mr. Gardette will remain only a few weeks in town. He may be consulted at Mrs. Earl's, in Market street, or he will call on those persons who may please to honour him with their confidence.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1806.

Wanted Immediately.

SIX MEN well acquainted with PIT SAWING, to whom generous wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber.

Owen Evans.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1806.

BOSTON, July 24.

Murder of the Crew of the ship Atahualpa.

Some weeks since, a short and imperfect account was given in the papers relative to the unfortunate capt. Porter and Crew while trading on the North West Coast. We are now enabled, by the politeness of Mr. Joel Richardson who was Armorer on board, to give a correct narrative of the murder of capt. Oliver Porter, his two mates, Mr. Lyman Plumer and six seamen, belonging to the ship Atahualpa, of Boston.

The ship Atahualpa, left Boston in August 1803, bound to the North West Coast of America, for the purpose of trading with the natives. She arrived safe on the coast in January 1804, and after visiting several islands and purchasing skins, on the 5th of June 1805, weighed anchor from Chocknoe, on the N. W. Coast, and made sail. On the 8th arrived at Milbank Sound, and came to an anchor within musket shot of the village. Soon after her arrival the chief of the Indians, by the name of Kiete, came off to the ship with some more of his tribe, and informed the captain that the Caroline, capt. Sturgess, had sailed from thence 10 days before her arrival.

On the 11th, the chief and his tribe came off with his tribe, and another tribe that was there, and traded very briskly till towards night, when, becoming very insolent, they were all turned out of the ship.

On the 13th, Kiete, the chief, and his tribe, again came on board in the morning, and seemed much more desirous to trade than before, which capt. P. was very glad to see. The chief mate and two of the ship's company were then engaged in ripping the main-staysail in pieces on the quarter deck; the second mate with two hands were repairing the mail-top-sail; two on the starboard side of main-deck spinning spun yarn—two more on the forecastle making sinnett—two others on the larboard side of the main-deck running shot in armorers forge—the cooper was making tubs—the cook and captain's steward in the gallery at their duty—and all hands, as usual, employed on the ship's duty; the armourer was in the steerage, and the boatswain in the cabin; capt. Porter, Mr. Ratstraw his clerk, and Mr. Lyman Plumer, (nephew of Theodore Lyman, esq. of Boston, ship's owner) were standing on the larboard side of the quarter deck abreast of the cabin hatchway. The chief Kiete stood leaning on the rail, and called capt. Porter to look at the skins that were in a canoe alongside the ship; the captain accordingly went to look over the side, when the chief, with some more Indians, laid hold of him and gave a shout: immediately all the Indians alongside in the canoes, and those on board armed with daggers, pistols, pikes, and other weapons seized every man on deck, who were totally unprepared for so sudden an attack. A most dreadful and sanguinary contest immediately took place; when, after a short but bloody engagement of about 5 minutes, the deck was completely cleared of them.

There were about 200 Indians, it is supposed, on board at this time. They first daggered capt. Porter several times in the back, put him in a canoe alongside and carried him on shore; and as we were afterwards informed by capt. Smith of the ship Mary, of Boston, who was himself informed by the Nanaimo [illegible] refusing every species of nourishment offered him by these savages, occasioned by his grief at this unhappy accident.

Previous to this fatal business there were 23 hands on board—10 of whom were barbarously killed, and 9 wounded. Among the killed are capt. Oliver Porter, Mr. John Hill, chief mate, Daniel Gooding, second mate, John Ratstraw, captains clerk, Mr. Lyman Plummer, Peter Spooner, Luther Lapham, Samuel Lapham, seamen, Isaac Sanders, cooper, and John Williams, cook. Mr. Lyman Plumer, survived about two hours after he was wounded.—The cook, who was most shockingly cut and mangled, languished till about 6 o'clock the next morning.

Among the wounded were Ebenezer Baker, seaman, most dangerously with daggers, he having two stabs in his left thigh, one in his back, one in his breast, and one in his neck; Henry Thompson, seaman, very dangerously, with daggers—having one wound on his right side, one on the left shoulder, another on the left arm, and two or three smaller ones on the same arm, one on the right temple and another on the left cheek; Ebenezer Williams, seaman, had three wounds in his thigh with daggers, two on his back, and one the right shoulder with a boarding pike; Luke Bates, seaman wounded on his right shoulder with a boarding pike; Joseph Robinson, carpenter, wounded on his left breast; Thomas Edwards, steward, stabbed on the left shoulder; William Walker, had two stabs with daggers in the small of his back.

After the decks were cleared of these sanguinary savages, several guns were fired at the village; the sails were loosed, stream cable cut, and the ship put to sea. The same night she got under way, seven large war canoes hove in sight, with about 30 Indians in each. In this deplorable condition, with only four or five hands on board capable of duty, the Atahualpa shaped her course for New Heita, but the wind chopping round, put about and stood to the westward.

On the 17th, it was thought time to bury the dead; when after having sewed them up and got them ready for interment, prayers was read.—They were then buried in Queen Charlote's Sound.

It cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, how many of the Indians were killed in this dreadful contest; it is supposed however, that the number must have exceeded forty—for a large canoe being under the ship's bow, who were cutting the stream cable, a swivel and several muskets were fired into her, and but one Indian reached the shore.

During this conflict with the savages there where two barrels of powder unheaded, and a loaded pistol prepared and given to a person who stood ready, should they get into the cabin and secure to themselves the ship to fire into it and blow the whole up, preferring to die in that manner rather than fall into the hands of such merciless wretches.

NEW-YORK, *July* 29.

Capt. Whiting, of the brig Farmer, arrived here last evening, politely furnished us with the following interesting information.

ST. KITTS, July 3.—This morning a sloop arrived here from Montserat with intelligence of the arrival of a French squadron of 6 sail of the line and one frigate, under the command of Admiral Williaumer, who has as a pupil and second in command, Jerome Bonaparte; a boat was sent on shore and demanded the shipping in the road, which were immediately delivered up, they consisted of 3 ships and one brig.

The shipping at Nevis, in this road, got under weigh with all possible expedition, and proceeded to Brimstone hill, when they found the fleet had left there at 10 o'clock they pursued their way home.

The French squadron hove in sight about noon, (which put the inhabitants in great consternation, bundling all their effects to the plantations) steering towards Brimstone hill, having in tow the ship ——, obtained from Montserat, they got off that garrison in the afternoon, when in gun shot a fire was opened upon them, which they returned by a few broadsides on the few ships that remained under the hill.

On Friday the 4th inst. they were at St. Martins, and left there the same evening for Tortola, with the intention, as they said, "to destroy the shipping and burn the town, in order to root out that nest of pirates, and privateersmen."

On Saturday the 5th, they were seen by a British brig of war off Spanish-town; the same day a British squadron of 4 sail of the line, and several frigates, under command of Admiral Cochrane, were seen under a heavy press of sail, steering for Tortola, six hours astern of the French squadron, they doubtless will come together on Sunday the 6th.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 31.

We are authorised to state, for the information of the friends and relations of those Americans, who where made prisoners by the Spaniards on board of Miranda's schooners, that the most *prompt* and *efficacious* measures have been adopted to procure their enlargement; and that no doubt remains of the success of the steps taken. It is therefore hoped that the flying reports of the day will not create any further anxiety among the friends of the unfortunate captives. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

State Prosecution.—It is our intention, now that the trials of Messrs. Smith and Ogden, are brought to a conclusion by an honorable acquittal of both, to lay before our readers the whole merits of this important subject. For this purpose we must necessarily be principally indebted to the editors and reporters of New-York, We understand that it is there considered by all parties, that the administration themselves have been the real offenders and Ogden, and that their acquittal has been the result of a thorough conviction that the highest officers of our government have been at the bottom of the affair. The following remarks upon the subject are from the New-York Evening Post.

[*Gaz. U. S.*

The Miranda Trial.—This trial, whose importance, in both a moral and political point of view will bring it hereafter more at full length before our readers, will not now be touched but slightly. Various considerations, however, unite to compel us to present, at this early period, some general views, which seem more particularly to be rendered necessary for the preventing artful and interested men from giving an erroneous direction to the public mind. After the report which is in the press, shall have come forth, we shall then resume the subject.

In some remarks which we offered on "Ogden's Memorial," in June last, we declared ourselves satisfied to abide the verdict of the jury which was to pass between the accused and their country, and admitted that as "their defence would rest entirely on proving they were encouraged by the government, the *verdict must be conclusive on the point.* If convicted it must be believed that the administration are entirely innocent of any knowledge of the affair; if acquitted then must the whole guilt rest on them."

The cause has now been tried, solemnly tried, after a full, fair and impartial hearing of the whole case, the verdicts of two independent juries, have pronounced that the defendants are NOT GUILTY. It may not be improper here to remind the reader that these prosecutions have been instituted against two of their fellow citizens by the immediate direction of the president of the United States; and that while the issues were pending, and the accused, by the humane construction of our laws, entitled of right to be considered innocent, and to have their cases come before the jury under that favorable impression, the president availed himself of his prerogative, and actually punished one of them (Col. Smith) by depriving him of his office and his family support; thus prejudging the case, and thus presenting him before the jury, not as a presumptively innocent man, whose guilt was to be established by the accuser, but as a presumptively guilty man, who was to take on himself the burden of proving himself innocent. A proceeding unparalleled in the legal annals of this country.—An upright jury however, has stepped in between the oppressed and the oppressor.

We rejoice at this decision, because it is just, and because it proves that our citizens are too wise and virtuous after all, to destroy each other for party considerations, or for the purposes of promoting an insecure, treacherous, and cowardly policy in the government.—All the friends of humanity will rejoice at the effects which this verdict must produce in favour of our unfortunate citizens who have been captured by the Spaniards. If a hasty decision has not already determined their fate, the developement of the fact, now no longer doubted by any one, that the expedition under General Miranda, was *instituted with the knowledge of the American government*, must arrest every vigorous proceeding by transferring the responsibility for what has been done, from the *individuals* who were the actors to the *administration* who connived at and was originally the cause of their conduct.

It has been suggested, that these proceedings against Col. Smith and Mr. Ogden were necessary political compliances with the wishes of the minister of France and Spain. We spurn the idea of averting public danger by the sacrifice of our fellow citizens. If injustice has been done to Spain, let us trace the injustice *to its source.* It will be more safe and honorable to our country, and the reparation will be more satisfactory to Spain, if we degrade and punish the DECEIVER, than by treacherously betraying the *Deceived.*

But while we fix our attention on this interesting question, let us be just; let Mr. Jefferson have a fair trial—a fairer than it was *intended* the accused Smith and Ogden should have——*let him produce every specious of evidence* legal and even informal in his favour: Let him be permitted to mitigate and extenuate what he may not be able fully to justify: But let him know that the voices of all honest men unite to concur in demanding an explicit answer to the questions—*Whether he was not fully informed that General Miranda came to this country for the express purpose of fitting out the expedition which has sailed for Carraccas?*——*Whether it was not known to him that Col. Smith was employed in those identical transactions, for which he has been first punished by taking away from him a lucrative office, equal in its operation to a fine of six thousand dollars a year for life, and next prosecuted as a criminal at the bar of a Court of Justice? and lastly whether this same prosecution was not set on foot by his express and personal direction?*

This affair cannot be smothered:——public sympathy for the victims of Derne is not yet extinguished——but every nerve in our country will be agonized if the lives of the prisoners at Carraccas are sacrificed to conceal a personal error, or as the price of personal popularity.——More of this hereafter.——It will be to be seen if any administration can stand such conduct.

MIRANDA.

July 30.—Capt Wood, of the brig Mary from the island of Trinidad, sailed from thence the 10th instant and informs, that general Miranda, in the ship Leander, under British colours, arrived there the 22d June from Barbadoes.—The British sloop of war Lilly arrived in company. Miranda brought with him about 200 men and was recruiting his force at Trinidad, 300 have already enlisted. Several of the inhabitants of Carraccas had come over for the purpose of joining the expedition, and had enlisted [illegible] with Miranda. The crew of the Leander was in high spirits, and the inhabitants of Trinidad were confident of success. It was reported, that Gen. Hislop had offered his services to go with his expedition.—The command of the Leander was given to capt. Johnson. The colours intended to be hoisted on effecting a landing on the Maine, were red, blue, and yellow.

Letters from Trinidad, by the Mary, contain the following information:—

"We have this day received such intelligence, as places things in so favorable a point of view, that hardly a doubt of success remains. We shall certainly leave this in a few days, and as certainly effect a landing, from thence I shall immediately write you."

"We are making every preparation for the point in view, and shall leave this in six days, and in ten more, the fate of the country will be decided. Our force is respectable, of which I would give you a correct statement, but for a reason which has prevented my writing as fully as I wish, that is least my letters should fall into improper hands, on their passage. Reports from the main state that government is trembling alive, and they treat the prisoners, our friends, with a degree of lenity which was not expected."

The following is a proclamation of Gen. Miranda issued on the 28th June:

"Friends and countrymen!

"The glorious opportunity now presents it itself of releasing from oppression and arbitrary government a people who are worthy of a better fate, who ought to enjoy the blessings of the finest country in the universe, which bountiful Providence has given them, but who are shackled by a despotism too cruel for human nature longer to endure. Groaning under their present afflictions, they hail with extended arms the noble cause of freedom and independence, and call upon you to share with them in the godlike action of relieving your distressed fellow-creatures. Hasten then to join the standard of ONE who has the happiness to call himself your countryman, and is determined to rescue his country and to shed the last drop of his blood in promoting its happiness—An object of which he has never lost sight, for a moment of his life.

There will be made a liberal distribution of land at the expiration of a twelve month, according to rank; and privates, from the instant of enrollment, will be entitled to provisions and cloathing, with a quarter dollar per day as pay, not subject to any deductions.

"And you brave volunteers of the island who have nobly come forward to partake with us our honors, and share with us our prosperity, hasten to follow those officers under whose care you have already been trained, and who are impatient to lead you on to victory and WEALTH.

"The gulph that Columbus first discovered and honoured with his presence, will not witness the illustrious actions of your gallant efforts."

From the Trenton Federalist.

On Thursday last the important trial of Col. Smith before the circuit court of New-York for a misdemeanor, in aiding and assisting general Miranda in the fitting out of the expedition, was brought to a close, and the jury, after retiring two hours, returned a verdict for the defendant *not guilty.* This trial excited uncommon interest in the public mind. The court was thronged from day to day with an anxious crowd of spectators, among were noticed the marquis de Casso Yrujo and the Vice President of the United States. The counsel in behalf of the defendant displayed great talent and profound erudition in the management of the cause. Their animadversions on the conduct of the administration are said to have been uncommonly severe and interesting; and although the district Judge, Talmadge, refused the defendant the privilege of bringing forward his evidence to prove that the President of the United States and the heads of departments were apprized of Miranda's views, and approved his enterprize, the trial is said to have left very little doubt in public mind upon this question. Mr. Emmett, the Irish barrister, who has lately arrived in this country, is said to have declared in the course of his argument, that "for the *honor* of "Mr Jefferson, he sincerely wished that the "records of the trial could be blotted out of ex-"istence forever."

Capt Selby, of brig Union, arrived at Philadelphia, in 22 days from Laguira, informs, that he was embargoed 11 days in that port, after being ready for sea, and that upon making a civil application to the commandant of marines, for permission to proceed upon his voyage, being the only American in port, he received the most extravagant abuse, and implicated with *all the Americans* as villians, and accessory to Miranda's expedition, and finally threatened to be *put in irons.* The embargo being raised, orders were given that he should not, *as an American*, be supplied to go sea, till twenty-four hours after all other neutrals.

A Rattle Snake was killed a few days since, says the Lycoming Gazette, in the barn of Fulkerd Sebring on Loyalsock, containing in its body *seven rats*, two of which were full grown, and the other five half grown.

We hear that William Pinckney, Esq. to the office of Minister Extraorninary, has added to his Mission, the office of Minister Resident at the Court of London, in the room of Mr. Monroe, who we understand will return home.

It was known some time since, that it was Mr. Monroe's intention to return to America—and it is believed, that he would have returned, ere this, had he not anxiously desired to bring about that accommodation of differences between the two nations, which had every appearance of a speedy and honorable termination, previous to the late proceedings of congress. It is now very certain that the difficulties have not decreased.—And the dispatches received here indicate some difficulty in bringing about [illegible]

Extract of a letter received at Norfolk on the twenty sixth inst. by the brig St. Brides 15 days from Tortola, from Admiral Cochrane to Colonel Hamilton, the British consul.

Northumberland off Tortola, July 12.

"I have just a moment to tell you that we followed the French fleet to the west end of the Tortola passage, they going off before the wind. Their force two 84's and four 74's—my force three 74's and one 64, had they kep their course I meant to have paid them a visit after dark, but they made sail to the northward, and I saw three more ships join—I then returned to Tortola, which island, with the convoy, was to have been destroyed the day I appeared—I hope to be reinforced and yet to see them to good purpose.

Extract of a letter dated Natchitoches, June 5, 1806.

"Mr. Freeman and his party arrived here a few days since from exploring the Red River; he makes Natchitoches distant from the mouth of the river only 181 miles, in 31 deg. 46 min. N. lat. 97 deg. 30 min. W. of the meridian of Greenwich; he started again this day, and intends to go as far as the dividing ridge, called Cathaves, between Louisiana and the Pacific; the expectations of information entertained from his expedition are very high, as the distance is said to be very great from where the Paronie Indians are settled, a rich and very productive country.

"The report you mention of an engagement between our troops and the Spaniards I suppose arose from the desire of some one to anticipate intelligence of an event which from the conduct of the Spaniards, for a time appeared inevitable; however, they found we were not to be trifled with, and after making a great bluster retired when we were prepared to handle them; they have appeared since more cautious, and when it is considered that the road from hence to Santa Fee, is not through marshes and over steep mountains, but through a continued prairie to the very foot of the mountains of Santa Fee, and that the city itself is only 600 miles from this place, I apprehend they will be very cautious how they lead us after them.

"We are in daily expectation of three companies of troops from St. Louis, who were ordered hither in consequence of the hostile conduct of the Spaniards—with that force we shall be able to repel every inroad, and to give a good account of any aggression.

"The climate here is incomparably fine and the land on the Red River of the richest kind.

"P. S. Since writing the foregoing we have received information from a source that cannot be doubted that Guardians, a Spanish lieutenant, with fifty men had been, dispatched from Nagadoches to intercept our exploring party, and with hostile instructions; that they have, by their emissaries, already endeavoured to stir up the Indians of the Conslachy villages, about 100 miles above the Natchitoches; but measures have been taken on our part to frustrate them, and to counteract them altogether; our party consists of 45 picked men, principally from the garrison here, who will be more than a match for an equal number of Spaniards at least; our party have strict orders to avoid hostility, and not to give the least colour of excuse for aggression; but if attacked to do their duty."

From the Boston Centinel.

Mr. Russell,

As the following extraordinary Anagram is not generally known, it would perhaps be gratifying to some of your patrons to give it a place in your valuable paper; it is so very remarkable that it must give pleasure, as well as surprise to every reader:—

Remarkable Anagram.

In the eighteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, in the 38th verse it is written "PILATE saith unto JESUS "*what is truth?*" This question in the Latin language stands thus "*quid est veritas?*" which letters transposed make the justest and best answer that could possibly be given to the enquirer, to wit *est vir qui adest*, i. e.—*it is the man who is present*; and PILATE, it seems, did not think proper to wait for any other, for it adds, "and when he had said this he went out again unto the Jews, and saith unto them *I find in him no fault.*"

This anagram will appear still more remarkable when it is considered that the LORD came into the world as *Divine TRUTH*; and the first words which he uttered after the above question was put to him, were these—in the fifth verse of the following chapter—"*Behold the man!*" In the English translation, however, these words are by mistake put in the mouth of PILATE; but in the original they are manifestly the words of JESUS, after the crown of thorns was placed on his head: Of which every man may satisfy themselves, by turning to the passage in their bibles; where they will find the word *Pilate* printed in italics, as not being in the original. The whole work translated *literally* would read thus—"*Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the purple robe.—And saith unto them, Behold the Man!*"

AMICUS VERITATIS.

The following occurrence is mentioned in the French papers:—Two women who arrived at Lyons from St. Lambert, on the 25th of April, passed that night there. On the following day they pursued their journey, over mountains covered with snow. After walking a long way they perceived they had gone astray—they wandered for upwards of three hours, over rocks and brambles. Having reached the summit of the mountain, they were descending to the other side, which was a perfect precipice, and becoming entangled among the rocks which overhung the precipice, were within two yards of destruction, when they halted, either through fatigue, or a fore-warning of their danger, and exclaimed, "Oh God, help, help!" [illegible] other side of the precipice, cried out to them, "Stir not a step, or you are dead. By a byepath, he soon reached the rock, and there found the women speechless through terror; he instantly endeavoured to place one of them out of danger, but as he was assisting her, she fainted away. Rosset recovered her, and instantly proceeded to help the woman; but he scarcely advanced three steps, when the ice which had collected under his wooden shoes caused him to slip, when he immediately disappeared, and was found dead at the bottom of the precipice.

MEADVILLE, *July* 31.

On Sunday night last, a valuable mill the property of Mr. William Miles, in Erie county, was set on fire by some incendiary and entirely consumed.

At an election of the stockholders of the Erie and Waterford turnpike road, at Waterford on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

President—Thomas Forster,
Treasurer—Judah Colt.
Managers.

Henry Baldwin,	John Vincent,
William Miles,	James E. Heron,
James Brotherton,	Ralph Marlin,
John C. Wallace,	Joseph Hackney.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1806

THE Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, including the counties of Bedford, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Washington, Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, and M'Kean, will hold its first session at the Court House in this Borough, on Monday, the 1st of September next, and continue two weeks.

And on the 15th a Circuit Court for the county of Allegheny, will be held at the same place.

A Charleston (s. c.) paper of the 15th July, says that, *Jerome Bonaparte* had declared it to be his intention, to strike some blow, before he returned to France, that should immortalize his name. Then says he, when the Emperor shall applaud my conduct and say, 'Jerome, what shall I give you to reward you for your bravery?' I shall answer, '*sire*, give me my *wife*—she is the greatest gift you can bestow upon me, and if you give me her, you make me happy.' But says he, if he will not give me my wife, but still persists in refusing to ac-

knowledge her, I will go home, (calling America his home) and never think more of leaving her.

If these be really his intentions, they do him honor; they prove him to possess a heart capable of feeling as a *man*; they prove him to be convinced that the affections of an amiable and virtuous wife, are of higher value than the gew-gaws and tinsel of usurped nobility. The family of his wife are among the most respectable in the country in which they live, and should the mock-emperor send his brother Jerome adrift in the world, without a livre to buy him shoes, the relations of his wife can render him independent, and her virtue will make him happy.

Desperate Duel.—The Lexington (Ken.) paper of the 5th July, says, "by a gentleman who passed through the Cherokee nation a few days ago, we are informed that a very extraordinary duel was fought there on the 16th inst. between James Van and his brother-in-law, John Falling (a half breed) in consequence of a former misunderstanding. Van sent for his brother-in-law to meet him at an appointed place, about half way between their own houses, for the purpose of giving him satisfaction.—They accordingly met, with their seconds, all armed with muskets and pistols. When they approached within sight of other, they galloped up so near that their horses heads were touching, when they fired nearly at the same instant. The contents of Van's musket, which was 30 rifle bullets entered the breast of Falling, and he fell dead from his horse, and was left on the ground until next morning. Van's coat sleeve was burnt with the powder of Falling's musket."

Literature.—England, in the course of the year 1805, produced 800 new literary works, France 1150, and Germany not less than 4646! although in the Leipsic catalogue for the Michaelmas fair 1000 works less were announced than in 1804; among which there are only 63 novels and 61 almanacs. The most numerous class of books are those on medicine and education.

FOR THIS GAZETTE.

To all persons whom it may concern; and in particular to the County and Borough Officers, whose duty requires them to see that the laws be faithfully executed!

By an act of Assembly of the 28th March, 1799;—No person shall be licensed as a hawker, pedlar or petty chapman, within the state, but such only who is a citizen of the United States, and who from age, loss of limb, or other bodily infirmity, shall be disabled from procuring a livelihood by labour. And if any person, not licensed, shall be found hawking, pedling, or travelling from place to place, through any part of this state, to sell or expose to sale any foreign goods, wares, or merchandize, every person so offending shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars; and being so qualified, shall refuse, upon the request of any citizen of this state, to shew his licence, to a fine of twenty dollars. And if any person lends, or otherwise diposes of his licence, the person so lending, and the person receiving the same, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars. Which fines shall be recovered and applied, one half or moiety to the use of the state for the support of Government, and the other to the person who sues for the same.

Is it then just and consistent with humanity, that these unfortunate objects, who are entitled to the privileges allowed by the benevolent principles of this act, should be deprived of them by sturdy vagrants, in full health and strength, from every quarter of the globe?

Is it consistent with justice and good policy that these vagrants, who with a shameless effrontery intrude themselves and their useless ware into every corner, and by their importunity prevail on the citizens to purchase; who without paying a cent towards the support of government or the improvement of the country; who never were exposed to the toils and dangers of its inhabitants; who, instead of returning the cash they receive, again into circulation, carry off the contributions they have levied; shall be permitted to stand in the way of our own artists, mechanicks and resident traders; who pay their share of the publick burthens, and lay out the earnings of their industry in the produce of the country, and for the education and support of their children and families?

Is it not time that a more strict and severe police should be exercised against such strolling petty dealers, as well as against all shewmen and diverting vagabonds?

CHARITY AT HOME & Co.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Cure for the Dysentery.—In one gill of fountain water dissolve as much table, or sea salt, as it will take up or melt: add to it one gill of good vinegar.

Of this mixture, give one ounce in a quarter or half an hour, to grown persons, or to children, such doses as the stomach will bear without puking.—If a considerable portion of the essence of pepermint be added it will be a valuable improvement to the medicine.

The sick person may drink freely of Port, Madeira, or any good wine, or if these cannot be procured, he may drink French brandy or common spirits, moderately diluted with water and sweetened with sugar.

To a refined ear the *muriate of soda* might have sounded more agreeable than common table or sea salt. The dysentery, however, is not seated in the ear; and as this malady, so often fatal, may reach the humble cottager, it it is hoped the simple garb will not preclude him from a knowledge of the remedy.

The symptoms, which prevailed in those cases where the writer of this sketch applied the above described remedy, are at first, a sensation in the stomach almost like that of hunger, followed quickly by lacerating or cutting-like pains through the whole ductus alimentalis, or alimentary canal, there followed by frequent evcuations streaked with blood; a tenesmus, a pain symptomatick, in the loins; a loss of appetite, fever, and a general lassitude or loss of strength. He has known the symptoms come on exactly in this order; but in every case, which he considered as real dysentery, the above treatment has succeeded.

CALEB ABERNETHY.

Anecdote of the late General Washington.

ONE Reuben Rouzy of Virginia owed the general about one thousand pounds.—While president of the United States, one of his agents brought an action for the money; judgement was obtained, and execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was taken to jail. He had a considerable landed estate; but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia for debts, unless at the discretion of the person. He had a large family, and for the sake of his children, prefered lying in jail to selling his land. A friend hinted to him that probably General Washington did not know any thing of the proceeding, and that it might be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. He did so, and the very next post from Philadelphia, after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge, and a *severe reprimand* to the agent for having acted in such a manner. Poor Rouzy was in consequence, restored to his family, who never laid down their heads at night without presenting pravers to heaven for their beloved Washington. Providence smiled upon the labours of the grateful family, and, in a few years, Rouzy enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to lay the thousand pounds, with interest at the feet of this truly great man. Washington reminded him that the debt was discharged: Rouzy replied, that the debt of his family to the father of their country and the preserver of their parent could never be discharged; and the general, to avoid the pleasing importunity of the grateful Virginian, who would not be denied, accepted the money—only, however, to divide it among Rouzy's children, which he immediately did.

C. F. SHEWE,

Minister of the German Congregation,

WILL, during his leisure hours, give instructions to a few pupils, in the

French and German Languages.

He lodges at Mrs. Earl's, Market street.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1806.

DAVID M'KEEHAN'S

Book Catalogue.

Books for the use of Schools and the higher English classes, on Education, the Arts and Sciences, &c. Dictionaries, Gazetteers, Maps, &c,

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Friend of Youth, 2 vols.
Chesterfield's Elements of Polite Education
Chesterfield's Principles of Politeness
Well bred Scholar, or Columbian Library, containing a classical selection of British Literature
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols
Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy
Gurney's Short Hand
Roman Catholic Catechism

Greek, Latin, and French Classicks, &c.

Greek Grammar
Murphy's Lucian
Schrev. Lexicon

New Latin Primer
Introduction to the Latin Grammar
Lilly's Grammar
Ross's Vocabulary
Davidson's Exercises
Clarke's Exercises or Introduction to making Latin.
Farrand's course of Latin Studies: or Classical Selections; published in a cheap, correct and improved form, 5 parts, 2 vols. the first volume containing Corderius, Æsop's Fables, and Erasmus; and the 2nd vol. Selectæ e veteri and Selectæ e profanis
Ovid's Epistles
Selectæ e Profanis
Ovid's Metamorphosis, by Clarke
————————, ad usum Delphini
Virgil ad usum Delphini
Horace ad usum Delphini
Cæsar ad usum Delphini
Duncan's Cicero
Cornelius Nepos
Eutropius
Justin
Young's Dictionary
New French Grammar
Perrins Grammar
Tales of Past Times, by Mother Goose French and English
Recueil Choisi de Traits Historiques, &c. par N. Wanostrocht, Docteur en Droit
Cyrus's Travels, French and English
Telemaque.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Brown's Dictionary of the Bible.

THIS work is now rapidly progressing; and as the price will be raised to *seven* dollars after the first day of September next, we wish to apprise our friends and the friends of the work of this circumstance, that they who may want so valuable and cheap a repository of a vast fund of learned, useful, and entertaining matter, may now embrace the opportunity, by either calling at the subscriber's *Book Store and Printing Office*, in Market street, or by sending in their signatures by gentlemen holding subscription papers for said publication.

The subscribers who may not have got *Anderson's Letters* against *Bellamy's Letters and Dialogues*, are requested to call and get them—they are now ready.

Subscribers to *Reese's Cyclopedia* are informed that the first volume of that work will be here in a few days.

Merchants and others are informed that we have now at press a large and neat edition of an *ALMANACK FOR NEXT YEAR*—of both the common and Magazine kind.—Also may be had by any quantity, *German Almanacks* for 1807, at the Philadelphia prices with the addition of the carriage. Orders for both kinds of Almanacs we wish to be handed in early to prevent disappointments.

ZADOK CRAMER.

August 7, 1806.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received, and for sale at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

HENRY'S Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, 6 vols.
Pooles annotations on ditto
Gospel its own Witness
Willison's Sacramental Meditations
Calvary or the Death of Christ, a poem
Marshall on sanctification
Fordyce's Sermons, 2 vols.
Doddridge's Sermons
Christian Mirror
Erskine's Sermons
Traile's Sermons
Wilberforce's View
Village Sermons, 2 vols. by G. Burder
Watt's Scripture History
Haller's Letters to his Daughter on the truths of the Christian Religion
Blossoms of Morality
Balm of Gilead, by Willison
Jerusalem Sinner Saved
Hervy's Meditations
Common Prayer books, some elegant
War with Antichrist
History of Ireland, from the invasion of Henry II. to its Union with Great Britain, in 1801, by F. Plowden, Esq. 5 vols.
History of Greece, 2 vols
Josephus's Works, quarto with maps
History of North and South America
Mavor's Universal History, 25 vols.
Sterne's Works, 5 vols.
Burns's do. 3 vols.
Pope's do. 5 vols.
Milton's do. 4 vols.
Young's do. 4 vols.
Watt's do. 2 vols.
Gray's do.
Addison's do.
Armstrong's do.
Aitkenside's do.
Thompson's Seasons
British Classics, 29 vols.
American Practical Navigator
Blunt's Coasting Pilot
Simpson's Euclid
History of the Mathematics
Jackson's Book-keeping
Kelly's ditto
Gibson's Surveying
Flint's ditto
Dickinson's Political Works, 2 vols.
Judge Wilson's Works
Rumford's Essays, 3 vols.
Hume's Essays, 2 vols.
Pigott's Political Dictionary
Literary Magazine
Philanthropist
Life of Darwin
Life of Alexander the Great
Life of John, Earl of Rochester
Life of Joseph
Just received, a number of Johnson's 4th revised impression of Webster's Spelling books, where store keepers and others can be supplied.

August 1st, 1806.

The following BLANKS, correctly and handsomely printed on good paper, may be had at this Office.

JUSTICES WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS,
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES
ALSO,
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,
BONDS,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
ADMINISTRATION BONDS.

TO BE LET,

Until the first of April next, and possession given immediately,

A Store Room and Cellar,

the corner of Market street and the Diamond, in William Irwin's large brick house. It is considered equal if not superior to any stand for a Store in Pittsburgh. For terms enquire of

WILLIAM IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1806.

Five Dollars Reward

WILL be paid on conviction of the thief who stole a *BEAVER HAT* on Saturday last, out of the yard of Mr. David Davis, innkeeper in Pittsburgh, to any person who will discover the offender, or a reasonable compensation for the Hat alone. It was of the largest fashionable size, and nearly half worn; had been partly dressed and put out to dry.

Apply to Mr. Davis, or the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. 11th Aug. 1806.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Having dissolved partnership with Mr. Johnston, has commenced the

Clock, Watch & Silversmith *Business,*

In Market Street between Second and Third Streets, opposite Mr. Spencer's Tavern.

Attention to this bussiness, in its various branches, together with *Hair Work*, executed in the neatest manner, he flatters himself, he will receive a share of the public patronage.

Pittsburgh, August 11th, 1806.

N. B. The higest price given for old gold and silver.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 4.*

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the Oliver Ellsworth, at New-York, in 40 days from Liverpool, we have received the London Star to the evening of the 17th June. The *rumour*, of most importance, received by this conveyance is that which alludes to the prospect of Peace between England and France. A careful examination of the English prints to the above date, has afforded us nothing in coroboration of this report. The article, in any way connected with the subject, comes from Vienna, announcing, (though not in an authoritive manner) that Russian, Austrian and Prussian agents were to repair to Paris with the view of accelerating a mediation. In opposition to this, we find numerous articles, in the form of speculations, in the English and continental prints, which so far from calculating on peace, are manifestly designed to widen the breach. Added to this, Bonaparte, persevering in his system of aggrandisement, in defiance of the policy and rights of all the other powers of Europe, is erecting insuperable obstacles to all pacific arrangements. Under such circumsances it is barely *possible* for *any Peace* to be made. Should *such a peace as France* desires be concluded, England, and perhaps the whole world, will in future ages deplore its consequences.

In our English papers, we perceive nothing relating to our relations with that country.—There is too much reason to believe, that the discussions which were making in London, on this subject, will have an unsatisfactory result.

Lord Selkirk, appointed ambassador to the United States had taken leave of his government, to depart immediately for America.

By passengers in the Oliver Ellsworth, we learn that the most prevalent opinion was, that a Peace would take place between Great Britain and France in the course of the summer, as pacific overtures from Bonaparte were under consideration.

Equal and exact Justice.—We are informed that on the late trial in New-York, the testimony of Mr. Swartwout, the marshall of the district, was of a nature to make unfavourable impressions as to the agency of government in the affair of Miranda, and that since the conclusion of the trial he has been removed from his office by the President of the United States.

In the name of morality and decency, is it possible that there should be any connexion between these two facts! Will the administration leave room for even a suspicion that an officer under oath before a court of justice must accommodate his testimony to their wishes at the peril of his office?—We greatly fear that there is something rotten in this affair.

In addition to yesterday's account from Trinidad, we learn from a gentleman who was in company with Miranda on the evening of the 8th inst. that from the conversation of the Gen. there was but little doubt of his ultimate success, as he had lately received very favorable accounts as well as recruits from the main. A number of volunteers had enlisted at Trinidad, and were to sail with the expedition, some of whom were young men of respectability. It was supposed Miranda would not leave Trinidad till the return of a vessel from England, which had been dispatched for the purpose of ascertaining how far the British government would become a party in Miranda's plans. Others expected the expedition would sail in a few days. Col. Armstrong, and Col. Smith's son, were well at Trinidad the 9th inst. *N. Y. Gaz.*

RICHMOND, (Vir.) *July. 30.*

We learn from Washington, that dispatches of a hostile nature, have been received from *Mr. Munroe*, our minister at the Court of London, and, it is said, Great Britain refuses to come to any adjustment of our differences, in consequence of the *energetic* measures adopted by our government during the last Congress.—We also understand, that these dispatches have not been in the possession of government *for a few days, but a few weeks*; and the Editor of the National Intelligencer, in several of his late publications, has been preparing the public mind to expect a failure of the negociation.

102316

Valuable Medicines.

Just received from RICHARD LEE'S Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age and in every situation of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness, in the stomach and bowels.

THIS medicine bears no anology whatsoever to others of the similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, though no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul and offensive; and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularily efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning, bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometime privation of speech; startling and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voratious; purging with slimy and fœtid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough, extensive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine, given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where, but at home.

AFFIDAVIT.

Mitchael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Wilkes-street Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntary maketh oath that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one of five and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularily the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation and medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed cures in many cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most considerable effects; the least voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousand of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long. In the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skins and slimy matter. I repeated the dose, agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

Sworn before me the 29th day of Sept. 1799.

J. SMITH.

From David Cassat, Esq. Attorney at Law.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-Town, Pennsylvania.

SIR,

I have in several instances of late had reason to believe that my children were afflicted with worms, and after trying other remedies to no purpose, have administered Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges; the consequences have uniformly been, that the symptoms were immediatly removed, and the children restored to their usual health. This happened in some cases, even where the advice and aid of phisicians have failed. I think I can, from sufficient experience, say, that the Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy now in use for the worms as well as other ordinary complaints of children, such as relaxation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c. &c. You are at liberty to publish the above if you think proper.

DAVID CASSAT.

To Dr. John Spangler.

The above valuable medicines is equally efficacious when administered to adults, as may be seen by a number of respectable certificates, contained in a pamphlet, to be had gratis at the place of sale—and to prevent the purchase of inferior articles, observe the Lozenges are sold in Pittsburgh by Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON ONLY.

Where also may be had prepared by Richard Lee,

Patent and Family Medicine,

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable—particularly Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Approaching Consumption, Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains, Palsy, Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Corns, Itch, Diseases of the Eyes, Ring Worms, Tetters, Inward Weaknesses, Nervous Disorders, Female complaints, Hooping Cough, &c.

July 8. tf.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21, known by the name of Legionville :—also, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137, 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61, 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.--Nos. 13, 25, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money :—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY, Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio, or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh.

April 14, 1804.

William P. Farrand & Co's.
CLASSICAL AND LITERARY
BOOK-STORE,
SIGN OF MINERVA, NO. 185, MARKET-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

AN extensive assortment of *Books*, in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and modern Languages : also, of Literary, Religious, and Historical works—An establishment particularly designed to afford general supplies of books for classical and professional readers, and for literary institutions : also, the most valuable selections for private libraries.

A general assortment of *Books & Stationary Goods*, for the country; together with a variety of Mathematical, Optical and Fancy articles.

July 14. tf.

FOR SALE AT
T. CROMWELL's
Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

JOHN CARR,
Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,
LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*
Copper and Tin Manufactures
in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale
One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE.
A Valuable Tract of Land,

in Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

A BOOK for subscriptions to the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh artificial road, is this day opened, and ready for subscribers, at the store of Col. THOMAS BAIRD, the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
THOMAS BAIRD,
JAMES O'HARA,
SAMUEL EWALT,
A. TANNEHILL,
} Commissioners.

June 11, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,
Land on the Franklin Road,
Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber having declined business for some time, requests all indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to settle the same by the first of July next.—Those who neglect this notice may rely on it that prompt and decisive measures will be taken for the recovery of the same.

ABNER BARKER.

Pittsburgh, 7th May, 1806.

N. B. The subscriber has on hands an elegant assortment of *Superfine* and *Common Boulting Cloths*, which he will warrant good.

Banton & Miltenberger,
(Lately from Philadelphia.)
Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

New Brick House and Lot
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell either of his new Two Story Brick Houses, situate in Wood Street. They are completely finished.—For terms apply to E. DENNY, or

A. JAMESON.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have just received a fresh supply of
MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 3m.

JOHN BAIRD,
TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. Those who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Pelecois, &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most compleat manner.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.